

A New Species of Hydroptilidae (Trichoptera)^{1,2}

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During a light trap survey specimens of a new species of *Hydroptila* were taken. The species belongs to the *H. ampoda* Ross group, an aggregation of quite similar species. The tenth tergite with its beak shape, especially in lateral view, the short downward curved clasper, and the long process of the seventh sternite are features that indicate that this species belongs here.

The group to which this species belongs is comprised of approximately a dozen species, mainly known from the northeastern part of the U. S. A. *Hydroptila hamata* Morton to which the new species is closely related is a very widespread species, occurring from Mexico to the state of Maine (Ross, 1944). Since so many of the Hydroptilidae have a distribution north and south along the Appalachian Mountains and east and west across northern U. S. A. and Canada, it is extremely probable that this species will be found to have a wide distribution. The description is offered at the present time to enable a more accurate determination of the species likely to be encountered in studies concerning aquatic life.

The holotype specimen will be deposited in the Illinois Natural History Survey collection, paratypes will be placed in the National Museum and in the collection of the University of New Hampshire.

Hydroptila lennoxii, NEW SPECIES

MALE.—Length from front of head to tip of wings 2.8–3.0 mm. Seventh sternite with a very long apico-mesal process which extends posteriorly beyond the apex of the claspers.

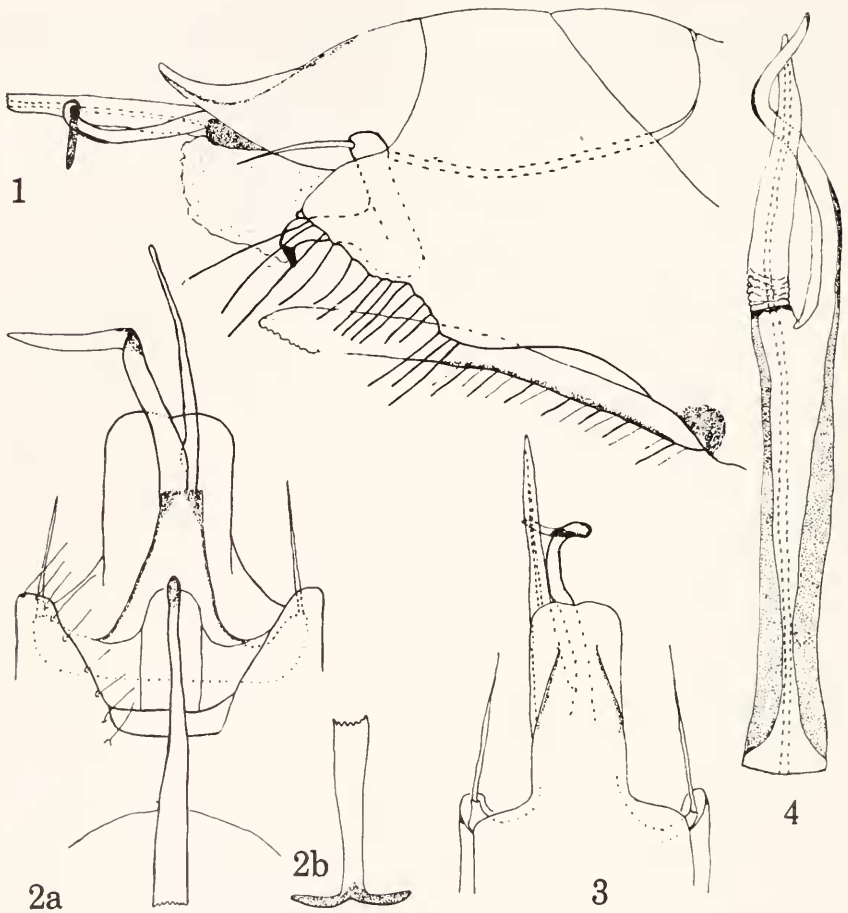
Genitalia (figs. 1–4).—Claspers short, curved ventrally; apex slightly hooked. A finger-shaped process extends dorsally from clasper base; a long spine projects posteriorly from tip of this process. Tenth tergite rectangular-shaped in dorsal view (fig. 3); appearing concave in lateral view; apical margin slightly emarginate. The ninth segment is concave in ventral view and in lateral aspect apico-lateral margin is irregularly crenulated; this margin is set with long hairs. Aedeagus, 0.46 mm long. The base and titillator are sclerotized; apex appears pushed back on itself at its base and appears to be folded accordion-like; the titillator is curved downward sharply in its apical third. Fig. 4 was drawn from a slide preparation, the others from whole specimens to show slight variations in the titillator position.

¹ Published with the approval of the Director of the New Hampshire Agricultural Experiment Station as Scientific Contribution No. 441. Collecting equipment furnished by Central University Research Fund (University of New Hampshire) Grant No. 172.

² Accepted for publication October 11, 1968.

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The distinctive aedeagus, the hooked claspers, and the rectangular tenth tergite will serve to distinguish this species from closely related forms.



FIGS. 1-4. *Hydroptila lennoxii* new species, genitalia. FIG. 1, lateral view; FIG. 2a, ventral view; FIG. 2b, extension of 7th sternite from 2a; FIG. 3, dorsal view; FIG. 4, aedeagus, lateral view.

This insect will key to *H. hamata* Morton in Ross, 1944 (p. 142); the following couplet will serve to separate the two species.

- Aedeagus rod sharply right angled close to the end; 10th tergite, in dorsal aspect, widest at middle. ***H. hamata*** Mort.
- Aedeagus rod curved gradually to the right; 10th tergite, in dorsal aspect, with sides parallel. ***H. lennoxii*** n. sp.

Holotype Male.—Jefferson, New Hampshire, 24 June 1964.

Paratype Males.—Jefferson, New Hampshire, 24 June 1964, 30 August 1964, 15 August 1966, 16 specimens.

LITERATURE CITED

Ross, H. H. 1944. The Caddis Flies or Trichoptera of Illinois. *Bul. Illinois Nat. Hist. Surv.* Vol. 23: 326 pp.

(THE ENTOMOLOGIST'S RECORD, continued from p. 78)

Comments on a Preliminary Revision of the Genus *Tropihypnus*: *A preliminary revision of the genus Tropihypnus* (Coleoptera, Elateridae), by J. N. L. Stibick (*Ent. News*, July 1968, pp. 169-187): *T. chatterjeei* Fleut.—7 males, 6 females from Miss C. M. F. von Hayek, British Museum (N.H.), H. G. Champion Collection, are all from Kumaon, W. Almora, India; one collected March 1918, another in December 1917. The male genitalia has a slender penis, and its parameres are expanded only at the base; it is otherwise similar to that of Uniques A and C, but not to the Unique D previously suggested as conspecific. The pronotum is coarsely and closely punctate, but not rugose. The distinctive rusty red-brown body color is always present, sometimes more reddish on the elytra. The pubescence is white, but appears as a pale yellow under high magnifications.

Queries have been made on the distinctive genitalia of *T. rungboni* Stibick. *Tropihypnus* may be divided into four arbitrary groups. The genitalia, keeled scutellum, and notched 5th abdominal segment of the male separate *T. rungboni* from the others. Fleutiaux's two species with a complex and attenuate elytra form another group. The male genitalia separate *T. punjabae* Stibick and Unique B (parameres broad at apex) from the remaining species (i.e., *T. namsooa* Stibick, parameres knobbed at apex). Insight into the relationships of *Tropihypnus* may not be possible unless more material becomes available from the interior of Tibet and China, and after a complete study made of the Negastrinae, in which it is currently placed.

ERRATA: p. 174, lines 27, 28: the *holo-*, *allo-*, and $\frac{2}{3}$ of the *paratypes* are in the British Museum (N.H.); $\frac{1}{3}$ of the *paratypes* are in my collection or in the Purdue Entomology Research Collection. There are 84 males, 71 females from the type locality (not 77 males, 78 females). P. 177, line 9: delete *Crypnoidus setosus* Fleutiaux (LAPSUS); add *Quasimus setosus* ab. *ferruginosus* Buysson. The latter name should also be listed on p. 175, after line 5. Include here (p. 175) *Crypnoidus setosus* (Buysson) Fleutiaux (1928, p. 254). P. 185, line 5: delete *scutellum*, add *elytra*. P. 184, lines 23, 24 and p. 186, line 19: Fleutiaux (1908 not 1907). P. 177, line 9: Fleutiaux (1932 not 1934). P. 175, line 4: Buysson (1914 not 1934). P. 169, line 11: (1930, p. 636 not 31). P. 175, line 3: (1966, p. 145 not 45).

The full descriptions of the "Uniques" have been deposited at the United States National Museum, Washington, D. C. To these are added descriptions of *T. chatterjeei* and the species groups mentioned above.—J. N. L. STIBICK, 3617 N. Rockingham St., Arlington, Va. 22213.